

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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MEDINOL LTD.,

Plaintiff,

- against -

CORDIS CORPORATION AND JOHNSON  
& JOHNSON,

Defendants.

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SHIRA A. SCHEINDLIN, U.S.D.J.:

Medinol Ltd. (“Medinol”) brought this patent infringement action against Cordis Corporation and Johnson & Johnson (collectively, “Cordis”). Following a four day bench trial, I held on March 14, 2014, that laches presents an entire defense to Medinol’s infringement claims under the controlling authority of *A.C. Aukerman Co. v. R.L. Chaiten Constr. Co.*<sup>1</sup> and its progeny.<sup>2</sup> Medinol did not appeal this decision.

On May 19, 2014, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in

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<sup>1</sup> 960 F.2d 1020 (Fed. Cir. 1992) (en banc).

<sup>2</sup> See *Medinol Ltd. v. Cordis Corp.*, No. 13 Civ. 1408, 2014 WL 1041362 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 14, 2014).

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ELECTRONICALLY FILED	
DOC #:	
DATE FILED: 9/26/14	

ORDER

13-cv-1408 (SAS)

*Petrella v. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Inc.*<sup>3</sup> that laches cannot be used to defeat a claim filed within the Copyright Act's three year statute of limitations. The Court's only comment on laches in the patent context came in a footnote.<sup>4</sup>

On August 5, 2014, Medinol wrote to this Court to seek relief under Rule 60(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure because *Petrella* "is an intervening change in law that upended the entire laches framework upon which the judgment was based."<sup>5</sup> Cordis opposes the request for Rule 60(b) relief for at least two reasons. *First*, Cordis argues that *Petrella* is not a "supervening change in governing law" because it only applies to copyright law, not patent law, which, as the Supreme Court acknowledged, has its own statutory framework, legislative history, and case law.<sup>6</sup> *Second*, Cordis argues that Medinol waived the argument by failing to raise it at trial and by failing to appeal the final judgment.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> 134 S.Ct. 1962 (2014).

<sup>4</sup> *See id.* at 1974, n.15 ("Based in part on [the Patent Act] and commentary thereon, legislative history, and historical practice, the Federal Circuit has held that laches can bar damages incurred prior to the commencement of suit . . . We have not had occasion to review the Federal Circuit's position.").

<sup>5</sup> 8/5/14 Letter from Richard DeLucia, counsel for Medinol, to the Court, at 1.

<sup>6</sup> 8/7/14 Letter from Gregory Diskant, counsel for Cordis, to the Court, at 1 (emphasis in original).

<sup>7</sup> *See id.* at 2.

On September 17, 2014, a panel of the Federal Circuit affirmed that *Aukerman* remains good law because *Petrella* applied solely to the Copyright Act.<sup>8</sup> On September 22, 2014, Medinol notified the Court that it “maintains its request for relief under Rule 60(b)” because “when the issue is presented to the en banc Federal Circuit or the Supreme Court, the court will confirm that the rationale of *Petrella* applies in the patent context, and thus confirm that *Aukerman* is no longer good law.”<sup>9</sup> Medinol asks the Court to postpone making a decision on its request for Rule 60(b) relief until an en banc panel of the Federal Circuit or the Supreme Court reaches the issue.<sup>10</sup>

Medinol’s relief for Rule 60(b) relief is DENIED. I am bound to follow the Federal Circuit, which has now reaffirmed that *Aukerman* remains good law. Medinol’s request for a stay of this ruling pending a potential decision to the contrary from an en banc panel of the Federal Circuit or the Supreme Court is unreasonable.

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<sup>8</sup> See *SCA Hygiene Prods. Aktiebolag v. First Quality Baby Prods., LLC*, No. 2013-1564, 2014 WL 4627594, at \*4 (Fed. Cir. Sept. 17, 2014) (“But *Petrella* notably left *Aukerman* intact. Because *Aukerman* may only be overruled by the Supreme Court or an en banc panel of this court, *Aukerman* remains controlling precedent.”).

<sup>9</sup> 9/22/14 Letter from DeLucia, to the Court.

<sup>10</sup> See 9/25/14 Letter from DeLucia, to the Court.

SO ORDERED:



Shira A. Scheindlin  
U.S.D.J.

Dated: New York, New York  
September 26, 2014

**-Appearances-**

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